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become in reality your cudgel boys and cudgel girls, and will have to suffer for what wrong you committed. If all human beings who are injured by our wrongdoing could cry out at the same time, there would be such a screaming and a shrieking that you would think this was the last of the world. And, besides, there are all those who will suffer from our faults and misdoing, long after we have departed from this life, etc. Thus you clearly see how important it is for you to acquire good manners and to watch over your behavior."

Most of the examples may be used in the home as well as in the church. This is probably one of the reasons why, though the book deals for the main part with the moral training of the young in school, the author calls it a book for parents, teachers, and preachers. It is certainly well worth not only reading but meditating upon. It is a real storehouse of common-sense-knowledge and wisdom, and can be of great help to all those who have anything to do with the moral training of the young.

Fortunate is he who receives his moral training under the influence of such a master mind as the author shows; twice blessed is he who, endowed with such gifts, puts them to such a noble use.

CHARLES VUILLEUMIER.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LEBENSKUNDE: EIN BUCH FÜR KNABEN UND MÄDCHEN. Von Dr. Fr. W. Foerster. Berlin: Druck and Verlag von Georg Reimer, 1904. Pp. vi, 375.

The title of this book is sufficient to indicate the nature of its contents. The author has here compiled a series of talks which were given in Zurich to classes of boys and girls ranging from eleven to fifteen years of age. These discourses are arranged under nineteen separate chapters, which comprise one hundred and twenty sub-heads. Among the subjects discussed are: Self-control, Habit, the Power of the Mite, Parents and Children, the Consequences of an Act, the Struggle with Misfortune, Humility, etc. Americans, especially, who feel the need of more literature of this kind to help to strengthen the moral side of the child's life, will find that this book generously supplies their want. The author does not attempt to teach virtue by insisting on the memorizing of moral maxims; these, however good in themselves, are ineffectual unless supplemented with concrete material.

This is just what Dr. Foerster does. He invariably begins with familiar concrete examples, and by means of these proceeds to develop some important ethical truth. By his illustrations and examples he calls into activity the child's imagination. This gives rise to proper feelings which, in turn, affect the will and thus become the stimulus for right action. Not a single discourse is beyond the comprehension of the average boy or girl from eleven to fifteen years of age. The subjects are sufficiently numerous to present most of the human virtues. The method of approach varies with each topic in order to prevent monotony. The topics are so well chosen that it is difficult to mention any as more appropriate than the others. One need only mention that Dr. Foerster discusses such subjects; as, Reverence, How Theft Begins, How One Becomes a Slave, How One Recognizes Culture, Cleanliness as a Virtue, to impress even the casual reader with the practical importance of the book. It compares favorably with Edmonds De Amicis' "Heart." If it were translated into English, it would supply a most valuable and a much needed volume which should be in every boy's and in every girl's private library. The translator would experience little difficulty in adapting the stories to American life. The book is free of religious bias or prejudice. The author is not opposed to religion, but he realizes the danger that accompanies every attempt to unite ethical instruction with religious instruction. There is nothing in any of the examples used which would give offense to any particular creed or faith. "For all those who desire to increase their power of will and of love, may this book show the way. . . . Since some have not heard these talks, I have written them for their benefit," says Dr. Foerster in the preface.

S. E. WEBER.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE ART OF CREATION: Essays on the Self and its Powers. By Edward Carpenter, author of *Towards Democracy, Civilization*, etc., etc. London: George Allen, 56 Charing Cross Road, 1904. Pp. xi, 253.

It is rare nowadays in the realm of philosophy to meet with a book written in so beautiful a style as this, embodying a conception so freshly-felt and so far-reaching. This conception, outlined at once in the first and, to my mind, the most valuable part of the book, is indicated in its title, "The Art of Creation." Mr. Carpen-